THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. 29. SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1815. No. 50.

PRINTED BY
JOHN SCULL,
Corner of Market and Front Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Pittsburgh Gazette is published every Saturday Morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not order a discontinuance of his paper at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

First 3 insertions, one dollar per square.
Every subsequent insertion, 25 cents per do.
By the year, 10 dollars per do.
Advertising customers are requested to mark the number of insertions on their Advertisements.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS,
and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.

ISAAC BEAN & JAMES R. BUTLER,
Have entered into Partnership trading under the firm of

BEAN & BUTLER,

AND have provided themselves with a large Brick Warehouse, on *Front, between Market and Wood Streets*, Pittsburgh, well calculated for COMMISSION BUSINESS, where any Consignments or Orders will be carefully received and strictly attended to.
April 22, 1815.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber, (recently from Philadelphia) has established a TOBACCO MANUFACTORY in this town, on Front str't two doors from the Post Office; where he offers for sale, Virginia twist and Kentucky

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS.

of a good quality, and on better terms than can be purchased in Philadelphia or Baltimore.

REES JONES.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1. tf

NEW HAT MANUFACTORY.

Hugh Moore & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have removed their HAT STORE, to Third street, in the Hay Scales, between Market and Wood streets, where they offer for Sale, a large and elegant assortment of Beaver, Castor, & Roram HATS. Having procured excellent workmen and the best materials, they flatter themselves to deserve those that will favor them with their custom, to their entire satisfaction.

Orders will be received at the Warehouse of Herron and M'Nickle, and promptly attended to.

Wanted immediately, two or three Apprentices to the Hatting business. Apply to *Hugh Moore & Co. Pittsburgh.*
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1814. tf

KENTUCKY manufactured TOBACCO.

PRIME SHOT,
Prime Green Coffee,
Loaf Sugar,
Prime Sugar and Cotton,
Rice,
Indigo,
Cinnamond } Teas,
Bohea }

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, BY
Allen & Grant,
WOOD STREET.
Pittsburgh, May 13, 1815.

BARR IRON.

The subscriber has now on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of

Juniata and Centre County
BARR IRON.

WHICH he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash. Waggoners and Blacksmiths may be supplied with all kinds of Waggon Tire, drawn for that purpose. He likewise keeps an assortment of the best Waggon Boxes.

WILLIAM LACKEY.
Pittsburgh, February 3, 1814. tf

FOR SALE,

A RENT ON PERPETUAL LEASE,

FIFTEEN LOTS OF GROUND.

SITUATE on the Allegheny river, in the borough of Pittsburgh——Also, THREE on Fourth street and Redoubt alley.—A plan of the Lots may be seen on application to the subscriber.

THOMAS WALLACE.
Pittsburgh, March 17, 1815.

Manufactured TOBACCO,
OF A
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Just received and FOR SALE, by
ORMSBY & DOANE.
June 8, 1815.

Spinners Wanted.

A few GOOD SPINNERS, will find employment at the Shop belonging to the Woolen Factory at Steubenville. Apply at the Factory, to

C. H. ORTH
20th May, 1814. tf.

THOMAS POPE,
Architect,
BRIDGE BUILDER AND LAND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having the honor of possessing a practical as well as theoretical knowledge in the above professions, he is ready to furnish with suitable designs *(and execute if required)* for BRIDGES, Water Locks, &c. for Canal Navigation, Churches, Town Halls, Banking Houses, Jails, Lazarettos, or any other Public Building.

Also, Gentlemens' Town Houses, Country Villas, Retreats, Conservatories, Garden Temples, and many other useful and ornamental Buildings, suited to advance and secure the comforts of retirement.

☞ Gentlemen about to build, or Master Tradesmen, may be supplied with Plans of Improvement worthy their attention.

May 26, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Banks west of the Mountains are most respectfully informed, that the Bank Note Printing Office in Pittsburgh will be kept constantly open for the sole accommodation of Banks, where the utmost care shall be uniformly devoted for the entire satisfaction of those Banks who will confer the honor of their business. Specimens of engraving, printing and paper, may be examined at any time, at the Office in Fourth street between Market & Wood Streets.

C. P. HARRISON.
June 1, 1815.

W. Anderson & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Wood and Water Streets, Pittsburgh.

GORMLY, W. & S. BELL,

MERCHANTS of Pittsburgh, respectfully inform the Public, that they have taken WILLIAM ANDERSON, into partnership, and that on the 1st day of July next, they will open a COMMISSION WAREHOUSE, under the firm of *W. ANDERSON & CO.* in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. T. & J. Cromwell: The situation they have chosen is one of the best in the place, and from its neighbourhood to the river, well calculated for the Storage and Sale of country produce.

They will receive and forward Goods, and transact all business in their line on the most liberal terms. They flatter themselves that their industry and promptitude will entitle them to a portion of public patronage.

GORMLY, W. & S. BELL,
W. ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, June 7, 1815. tf

The Editors of the "Sun," Cincinnati, (O.) the "Monitor," Lexington, and the "Courier," Louisville, (Ky.) will insert the above 2 months, and send their bills to *W. A. & Co.*

Alexander M'Nickle,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has resumed his former business, at the corner of Market and Third Streets, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh, where he is opening a handsome assortment of

NEW GOODS,

from the latest importations.

Consisting of the following—

SUPERFINE and Fine Broadcloths, blue, black, and other fashionable colours
Plain and corded cassimers and fancy cords
Blue and yellow nankeens,
Silk stripe, tolenet and marseilles vesting
Fashionable cancoes assorted
Striped and plaid ginghams
Bombazett and India crape
Black, brown and yellow cambric
Cambric, leno, book and fancy muslins
Colram, longcloth and domestic shirting, and shirting muslins
Linen, India and company checks
Cambric, imitation and chintz shawls
Jaconet, Madras and mock handkerchiefs
Cotton and silk laces
Mantua, satin and velvet ribbons
Sewing silk, twist, thread, cotton balls, &c.
Long and short silk gloves
Blankets and flannels assorted
Fashionable straw hats and bonnets
Ladies kid, morocco and leather slippers, Jackson ties
Misses and childrens' do. and sandals
Mens' fine and coarse shoes and pumps
Fur and morocco hats, &c.

An assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY, such as—

Knives and forks, penknives, razors, woodscrews, butt hinges, thumb latches, commode, till, cupboard, chest and banbury locks, awl blades, thimbles, needles, pocket books, &c. &c.

GROCERIES & LIQUORS, to wit—

Best green coffee, young hyson and gunpowder teas, copperas, allum, ginger, pepper and allspice. Madeira, Sherry and Teneriffe wine, and Jamaica spirits.

All of which he offers at the most reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1815 tf.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land,

CONTAINING 237 acres, situate in Plumb township, Allegheny county, one mile north of Cavet's Mill, the property of John M'Grew, of Adams county. There are several cabins on the premises, about 80 acres cleared, 5 or 6 sugar camps, and upwards of 80 acres of first rate bottom. This farm is not more than 15 miles from Pittsburgh. An indisputable title will be given, and payments made easy. For particulars apply to THOMAS BRACKEN, Pittsburgh, or to SIMON M'GREW, North-Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. June 23, 1815.

GREENSBURGH & PITTSBURGH
TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

THE President, Managers and Co. have directed the 4th, 5th, 6th Instalments of 10 per cent each on the Capital Stock of the Company, to be paid to the Treasurer in manner following, viz:—The 4th on or before the 6th of May; the 5th on or before the 6th of July; and the 6th on or before the 5th of August; of which the Stockholders will please to take notice.

WM. FREIDT, Treasurer.
1st April, 1815. 6m

Instalments, if paid within 60 days of the times appointed respectively, will be received as heretofore by Messrs. Luckey, Stewart and Morrow. W. F.

Wholesale Store.

CHARLES L. VOLTZ & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Merchants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have removed from their former stand at D. Logan & Co's Commission Warehouse to Wood street, next door to G. & C. Anshutz, where they intend to keep an extensive assortment of English DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY and GERMAN GOODS, which they will henceforth receive direct from the Manufactures in Europe, having connections in Baltimore, who are largely in the importing line.—Under these circumstances they will be enabled at all times to sell their goods at very reduced prices, which they hope will induce the Merchants of this place and the western country, to favour them with their custom.

On hand the following articles:

Files of every description; knives and forks, razors, brass cocks, slates, woodscrews, awl blades, needles, thimbles, flints, Turkey cotton, combs, pocket books, sun-glasses, pocket pistols, snuff boxes, German looking glasses, flutes, violin and do. strings, playing cards, shot bags, quills, a variety of ribbons, galloons and thread edgings. Elegant French CHINA. Which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms by *WHOLESALE ONLY*, for Cash or approved negotiable Notes.

May 12, 1815. 3mq

NOTICE

To Farmers and Capitalists.

THE subscriber intending to remove from this Country, offers for Sale the FARM on which he at present resides, situated at the head of Montour's Island. This property is too well known to require a more particular description. If not Sold before the first day of October, it will then be for Rent.

Also, for Sale, a very valuable Stock, consisting of MERINO SHEEP, HOGS, CATTLE, &c.

W. D. SIMMS.
Oakley Farm, May 24, 1815.

BOSLER & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER AT REDUCED PRICES, BY WHOLESALE.

WALDRON'S prime grass and corn Scythes
Cast steel, hand and pannel saws
Fowling pieces
Files, knives and forks, curry combs, shovels and spades
Butt hinges and screws, &c. &c.
English cast steel
Ditto Crowley
Ditto blister
Swedish ditto
Sheet iron
Tanners oil
Young hyson and skin teas in small chests
Green coffee and Sumatra pepper in barrels
Philadelphia chocolate
Cinnamon, nutmegs and loaf sugar
Whiting, brimstone and copperas
Mustard in small kegs and boxes
Spanish flouat Indigo
First quality Bengal ditto
Spanish Cigars in 1-4 and 1-2 boxes
Paper hangings newest patterns
Looking glasses various sizes
Pins No. 3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 and 5
Callicoes and shawls
BOULTING CLOTHS
Spanish copper
New Orleans cotton
Rice, molasses, and white Havanna sugar
Logwood, pig lead and Kentucky tobacco
Brandywine powder, &c.
Pittsburgh, June 9, 1815.

To Merchants, Druggists, &c.

WHITE LEAD.

THE subscriber informs his Correspondents and other dealers in WHITE LEAD, that he has made an arrangement, by which he receives from the "*Pittsburgh White Lead Factory*," (J. S. STEVENSON) a constant supply of White Lead, both Dry and Ground in Oil, which he will sell on the most liberal terms. The reputation of this Factory is perfectly established, and the Lead shall be warranted equal to any manufactured in the United States. The present price is $ 20 per cwt. and will be always as low, if not lower, than any sold in this place.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, Jr
corner of Wood and Water Streets.
Pittsburgh, March 30, 1815.

MERINO WOOL.

THE subscribers have just received a consignment of WOOL which they offer on liberal terms for approved notes, viz:

100 lbs. Full } *Washed on the back.*
200 lbs. 3-4th do. }
400 do. half do. }
300 lbs Full Blood, }
600 do 3-4th do } *Not washed.*
500 do half do }

ALSO,

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, 1st quality. / Do. LOAF
Coffee best green
Young Hyson / Hyson Skin / Souchong / Tobacco } Teas.
BRANDY. / Jamaica Rum 4th prf. / Gin / Whiskey / Salt 1st quality / Shad (this season's) / Bacon

Together with an excellent assortment of
Ironmongery. Liquors and Groceries.

MCLEAN & DOANE.
Pittsburgh, June 22, 1815.

FLAX WANTED.

WANTED by the Subscribers, thirty or forty TONS OF GOOD SCUTCHED OR SWINGLED FLAX, for which the highest price will be given in Cash, at the *Western Flax Spinning and Linen Manufactory*, on the Turnpike Road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, one quarter of a mile from the Mansion House of John Woods, Esq.; at *Matthew Stewart's* Nail Manufactory, north end of Market Street, and at *John Reed's*, four mile Ferry, on the Allegheny

STEWART & REED.
July 4, 1815. tf.

Commission Warehouse

JOHN M'CLEAN,

GRATEFUL for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the public

Having entered into partnership with HENRY DOANE, he solicits a continuance of their patronage. The concern will hereafter be carried on under the firm of

M'CLEAN & DOANE,

Who offer For Sale the following articles on reasonable terms for Cash or approved Notes, at their WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Commission Warehouse, in Water, between Market and Wood Streets.

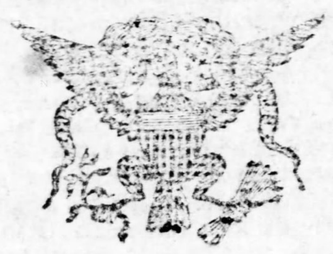
New Orleans Sugar
Coffee
Tobacco
Brandy
Gin,
Whiskey
Flour
Juniper Berries
Refined Salt Petre
Cables
Cordage
Paste Boards
Writing and Wrapping paper
Barr Iron
Deck Rods / Spike Rods / Steel / Nails / Wire from No 1 to 32 / Anchors / Wrought Anvils / Vices / Scythes / Sickles / Axes / Hoes / Augers / Cutting Knives

with a variety of *IRONMONGERY* too numerous to mention, together with a constant supply of *QUEENSWARE* manufactured by TROTTER & Co. at the *Pittsburgh Pottery*.

They have also made arrangements with the "*Pittsburgh White Lead Factory*," (*J. S. Stevenson*) by which they can supply their customers with any quantity of WHITE LEAD, dry or ground in oil, at the manufacturers price, now $ 20 per cwt.

Pittsburgh, May 11, 1815. tf.

N. B. Consignments will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.



Western Eagle Lead Factory.

Trevor, Pettigrew & Troost,

CONTINUE to Manufacture at the WESTERN EAGLE LEAD FACTORY,

WHITE LEAD, *Dry or Ground in Oil.*
RED LEAD, *and*
LITHARGE,

All of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

They also Manufacture at their CHEMICAL LABORATORY—ALCOHOL, ETHER, sweet SPIRITS NITRE, AQUA FORTIS, MURIATIC ACID, RED PRECIPITATE, CALOMEL and Chemical preparations generally.

Orders for any of the above articles will be thankfully received at the Drug and Chemical Warehouse of SHARMAN, SAY & Co. and at the Glass Warehouse of TREVOR & Co.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1815.

Benjamin Darlington,

WISHES to inform the public in general, that he has taken that large three story brick Warehouse of N. Cunningham, in Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets, two doors from Market Street; where he has on hand and intends keeping, a general supply of

HARDWARE.

—On hand now—

Hand Screws
Knives and Forks
Pen and double bladed Knives
Pocket Knives
Barlow do.
Thumb Latches
Razors assorted
Large Sheers
Scissors assorted
Curry Combs
Post Coffee Mills
Box do. do.
Iron and Steel blade Squares
Compasses
Locks assorted, viz: Knob / Cupboard / Chest / Till / Desk } Locks
Padlocks assorted
Window Bolts assorted
Round Bolts assrted
Window Pullies
Tutania Table and Tea Spoons
Iron Table and Tea Spoons
Iron Candlesticks
Table Hinges
Iron and Mock Combs assorted
Case Combs assorted
Ivory Combs do.
Looking Glasses
Gun Locks
Handsaw Files
Millsaw do.
Files assorted
Plated and Gilt Coat Buttons
Plated & Gilt Vest do
Metal Buttons,
Gorum do.
Pearl and Ivory do.
Butt Hingers & Screws assorted
Saddlery assorted
English Plated Bitts and Stirrups
American do.
Buckles and Slides
Steel Heads & Throats
Inlets and Flatsetts
Roler Buckles asst'd
Tinned 2 barred Stirrups
Best 2 barred Women's Stirrups
Spoon-cheek Snaffles
Pipe-end do.
Saddle Cloths
Cotton and Straining Web
Cut Tacks assorted of all sizes and prices

All which will be sold low for Cash, or approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days.

Pittsburgh, June 24, 1815. tf

Coal Pit For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WILL sell on moderate terms 28 1-2 acres of LAND, containing COAL of an excellent quality, situate near the Turnpike road about two miles from Pittsburgh, and about half a mile from the village of Lawrenceville, where the United States are erecting very extensive works, and where great quantities of Coal will be consumed. There is a good Pit open on this Land, and in complete repair: the road from the Turnpike to the Pit is excellent.

For particulars apply to

WILLIAM B. FOSTER
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1815.

For Sale at this Office,
BLANK SUMMONSES,
Printed on fine paper and on a new and elegant type.

DAVID A. NORTHROP,
Merchant Taylor,
Corner of Market and Water Streets,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, &c.

WHICH he offers for sale as low as can be purchased in the place. He also continues to carry on the TAYLORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, where GARMENTS of every description will be made on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.—He flatters himself from his knowledge of the business and the strict attention to it, to give generals satisfaction.

For the accommodation of gentlemen who are travelling and others, he keeps ready made CLOTHING, suitable for the present and approaching season, of all descriptions; which he will sell on moderate terms.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1815—tfq

WHITE LEAD.

J. S STEVENSON.

MAKES known to the purchasers of WHITE LEAD, that he has increased his manufacture of that article, with a view to meet the widest range of an extending custom.

Having established the manufacture of this article on this side the mountains, some time since, extensively and in the highest perfection, and having done so at much expence; he will by every means sanctioned by equity and truth, maintain a claim to the custom of western purchasers. The SUPERIOR quality of the article manufactured, and his ability to vend at the lowest prices, arising from his full knowledge of the art of making it of the best kind, and with the greatest practical economy; will he hopes enable him to appear in market, with some advantage to his customers, over any establishment founded in partial knowledge. The importance to Pittsburgh of possessing manufactories, enabled on the close of war to withstand not only interior but foreign competition is too evident to be disregarded.

Purchasers of WHITE LEAD will therefore from the present date, until some occurrence may materially affect the GENERAL market be supplied with Lead WARRANTED PURE, and at least equal to any in the United States at the following prices:

WHITE LEAD, dry, at Fifteen Dollars per 100 pounds
WHITE LEAD, ground in Oil at $ 4 25, per keg of 28 pounds—each keg branded "STEVENSON—PITTSBURGH."

All orders addressed to him will be strictly attended to.

For the satisfaction of distant persons who may not have seen the lead, the following testimony is subjoined. Neither the integrity nor judgement of the persons can be doubted.

WE CERTIFY, that we are fully acquainted with the quality of the White Lead manufactured by J. S. Stevenson, and can state with truth that it possesses every quality to recommend it, being PURE, WHITE, smooth and free from grit, spreading and covering to advantage, and standing the weather as well as any lead we have ever used. The quality is never doubtful. The reputation of the Manufactory is unequivocal, and we give its product the TESTIMONY of a PREFERENCE in our business.

ARCHIBALD SHAW,
WM. CLARKE,
J. W. BENNY,
DAVID GLENN,
THOMAS ALGEO,
} *Master Painters.*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1815.

Public Bathing House.

THE Proprietors of THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL BATHING HOUSE, hereby inform the Public, that the capacity of the water reservoirs for that establishment is doubled, and so arranged that the cold and warm water are perfectly seperated. The public will not in future meet with the disappointment consequent on the former arrangement.

The cost of this establishment, has been considerable, and the Proprietors are sorry to say the proceeds arising from it are not sufficient to warrant the opening of it another season under the present limited patronage. It is however hoped that the new arrangement alluded to, together with a more extended knowledge of the great benefit arising from the use of Baths, in such a place as this, will in a short time, produce a more liberal encouragement.

The price of BATHING is 25 Cents. The House will be open from 5 in the morning till 10 at night.

JULY 15, 1815. tfq

GILLAND & Co.

Corner of Market and Fourth Streets,
PITTSBURGH,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

Those GOODS have been purchased on as good terms—selected with as much care, and will be sold as low as any now in Market.

July 8th, 1815.

For Sale or Rent,

A FRAME HOUSE, situated on Grant's Hill and High Street, near the Tilt Hammer; the House is one and an half stories high, 20 feet by 16, a good cellar well walled; and as the House has been built back on the lot there is sufficient space in front for a spacious building. The Lot is 30 feet in front, and runs back 145 feet; there is near the premises a Pump of excellent water. For further particulars enquire of JOHN HANNAN, near the Episcopal Church, or of the subscriber in the Public Square, opposite the Market House.

JOSEPH DAVIS.
Pittsburgh, July 5, 1814.

COPPER, &c.

C. RABORG & SON, No. 13 Water Street,

HAVE received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, a complete assortment of BRAZIER'S COPPER, consisting of

SHEETS, 60 by 30 } Inches.
Do. 26 by 52 }
Do. 26 by 48 }

RAISED AND FLAT BOTTOMS,
from 16 to 48 inches diameter,
Which they offer for Sale on reasonable terms.
Baltimore, June 24, 1815.

FOR LOUISVILLE,

The Fast Sailing Boat,

FAIRSTOWER,

ELY ONION, Master, now ready to receive a Cargo on board.—For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or to

BOSLER & Co.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED the following variety of GROCERIES of the first quality:

20 bls. prime green Coffee,
10 Do. JAVA Do. Do.
1 Hh'd second quality GREEN Do.
2 Qr. Chests YOUNG HYSON TEA,
2 Do. HYSON SKIN Do.
1 Do. SOUCHONG Do.
10 Boxes CHOCOLATE,
6 Barrels MACKAREL,
2 Bags FRESH FILBERTS,
2 Do. hardshell ALMONDS,
11 Boxes prime fresh RAISINS,
2 Kegs GINGER,
4 Barrels PEPPER,
3 Do. SPANISH ALSPICE,
1 Do. Jamaica Do.
5 Barrels GREEN COPPERAS,
4 Do. ROSIN,
5 Do. ALLUM,

ALL of which WILL BE SOLD as usual on accommodating terms.

ISAAC HARRIS & CO.

July 15, 1815.

To DRUGGISTS.

FOR SALE 26 Packages of assorted

Drugs and Medicines,

BOUGHT for Cash and of the latest importations. For terms, which will be advantageous to the purchaser, enquire of

GEORGE STEVENSON.

Pittsburgh, 29 July, 1815.

ROSIN SOAP.

ORMSBY & DOANE have just received a further supply of ROSIN and COMMON SOAP—Also, POT and PEARL ASH, which they offer for Sale.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1815.

Delinquent Collectors.

THE Collectors of Taxes of Allegheny County, will take Notice, that unless they pay off the Arrearages on their Duplicates, on or before August Court next, they will be dealt with as the law directs.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,

WILLIAM STEELE, *Treasurer.*

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1815.

NEW LONDON.

LOTS will be SOLD in the Town of NEW LONDON,

ON THURSDAY THE 10TH OF AUGUST NEXT, sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. This town is elegantly situated on the Ohio river, Indiana territory, 10 miles below Madison, and 35 above the falls of Ohio, (at the place formerly known by the name of Monroe's & Duncan's Ferry.

This Town has the advantage of all other towns in the territory for good landing for boats —A large road now engaged to be cut 60 feet wide, leading through Lexington, I. T. and to all the White River and Wabash country.

This town has a large and extensive fertile country on both sides of the Ohio and no doubt will become the key of the Indiana territory for business.

A great many other advantages can be seen on the day of Sale. The lengthy credit of two years, viz: One half at the expiration of 1 year, and the other half at the expiration of 2 years, will be given. Due attendance at the town of New London, will be given on the day of sale, by

B. W. HUNT, *Proprietor.*

N. B. Merchants bringing Goods on to the towns back of New London, can be accommodated with a Ware House.

New London, July 7, 1815.

Fresh and Seasonable

DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received a number of packages of Seasonable and very elegantly assorted summer Dry Goods, as follow:—

SUPERFINE and fine fancy and neatly assorted calicoes
Do. 3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 do ginghams
Do. 4-4, 9-8 and 6-4 cambricks
7-8 black do.
Do. cotton shirtings and long cloths
Jaconet, plain and figured lenо and fancy muslins
Marseilles and assorted vestings, superior quality
A few pieces black, green, brown, mulberry, purple and slate bombazetts
Do. boxes elegant fringed mantua Ribbons
Do. setts very fine plaid, pearl edg'd do.
Sliding and super nett Suspenders
Ladies fine pocket Handkerchiefs
Washington Stripe
Chocolate and Scarlet Bandanno Handkerchiefs
Fine and superfine Madras do.
4-4 and 6-4 chintz and cotton Shawls
Super mix'd, olive, green and assorted Broad-Cloths
Very elegant superfine blue do.
Cords, cassimers and cassinetts
Men's and women's cotton Hosiery
Men's Black and white silk half hose
Ladies scarlet and yellow bonnet and hat linings;
Black sewing silk and twist
Cotton boss white assorted
3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 and 5lb Pins, &c. &c.

All of which, with their former assortments will be sold at their WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES on pleasing terms.

Isaac Harris & Co.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1815.

☞ I. H. & Co. expect in a few days large additional assortments of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c. and as one of their house will be constantly in the Cities purchasing, it is hoped that they can supply Merchants and consuming Customers very low.

FOR SALE, BY

SHRAS & DOBBIN, 4,500 Acres of Land, in the State of Ohio, viz:
1,500 Acres in Highland County,
1,500 do. in Washington do.
1,500 do. in Fayette do.

For the terms, and a description of the Land, apply at the WAREHOUSE at the POINT.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1815. tf

STATE OF FRANCE.

The following is an abstract of the eloquent Report on the State of France by the Viscount de CHATEAUBRIAND. After a short introduction, the report arranges itself under four heads:

I. *Acts & Decrees for the Interior.*

Under this head the reporter contrasts the benedictions that followed the King on his departure, with the gloom that was caused by the return of Bonaparte; he remarks on the system of official lying; the proclamations of Bonaparte, promising the return of the golden age; and the extraordinary mission of the extraordinary Commissioners. The cencorship with which Bonaparte's Ministers upbraid those of Louis, was, however, established for their sake, and oblige the people to be silent upon past events.

If Bonaparte abolishes the Excise, he only undoes his own work; how he comes to have a right, among free people, to alter the mode of laying taxes prescribed by the law, is no matter, if he finds it useful to abolish, or feign to abolish an unpopular tax. If he should be distressed, he need only refuse to pay his debts.

On the Decree for calling out the National Guards, there are the following important remarks:

"You, Sire, abolished the conscription and thought you had forever delivered your people, and the world from the scourge. Bonaparte has just restored it only under another shape, and avoiding its odious name. His decree as to the national guards is one of the most frightful and monstrous things which the revolution up to this moment has produced: 3,189 battalions are designated at the rate of 720 men each; they form a total of 2,253,600. As yet, indeed, only 240 battalions chosen from the grenadiers and light infantry, have been rendered moveable, representing 172,800 men. He is not yet strong enough to cause the rest to march, but it will come in time with the aid of the grand machine of the Champ de Mai.

"This immense haul embraces the whole population of France, and comprehends what the levies in mass and the conscriptions never included. In 1793 the Convention dared to take only seven years, the men between 18 and 25. They now march all from 20 to 50, discharged or not discharged; married or unmarried; those with substitutes or without; guards of honor, volunteers, all in short, are enveloped in this general proscription. Bonaparte, tired of disseminating the French people, means to exterminate them at one blow. It is hoped, by the terror of the police, to compel the citizens to enroll themselves. Happily, Sire, material facts and moral influence contribute to diminish the danger of this disastrous conscription. There remain but very few muskets in the arsenals of France; in consequence of the invasion of last year, several manufactories of arms were dismantled or destroyed.—Pikes are capable of being fabricated speedily enough to be put into the hands of the multitude; but this arm furnishes little resource. As to that valor which with Frenchmen, supplies the place of all arms, it is certain that the National Guards will not employ it against your Majesty. All the moral force of France and the torrent of public opinion, are absolutely for the King. In many departments, the National Guards will not rise at all, or will only form with extreme difficulty: in fine, the citizen oppressed by the soldier, will less readily submit to be subjugated, if arms are given him; and Bonaparte, instead of pouring a people who hate him into an army which he has seduced, will perhaps lose a devoted soldiery in a hostile population."

II. *Exterior.*

Under this head are stated the attempts of Bonaparte to deceive foreign powers by hopes of Peace; while he flatters his army with the recovery of Belgium, the natural boundary of the Rhine and Italy; his preaching of peace, while committing daily acts of aggression; trying, though in vain, to seduce the Swiss regiments: promising half pay to the Belgian officers, who have ceased to be subjects of France; and insulting the sovereign who, himself tried by adversity, so generously receives his illustrious colleague in misfortune.

The question of foreign interference is thus forcibly stated.

"The Allied Powers have not the right to interfere in the affairs of France. No! And they themselves declare that they do not pretend to regulate our political institutions. But when the French, oppressed by a faction, see the enemy of the human race re-appear at their head, the man who carried fire and sword into all the nations of Europe, is it not the duty of the Sovereigns to avert the new danger which threatens them? Who can trust the word of Bonaparte? Who will believe his oaths? By his pacific protestations he wishes only to gain time and collect his legions. Is it compatible with the interest of France herself, or of the neighboring States, to permit to subsist in the centre of the civilized world, a handful of perjured military, who domineering over the very army, dispose at their pleasure of the sceptre of St. Louis, and confer or resume it at the pleasure of their caprice? What, may a legitimate Sovereign be torn from the arms of his people, by a hord of Janissaries?—What, may all Governments be placed in danger without their having the right to stop these acts of violence? Can what takes place without inconvenience to Europe, among the pirates of Africa, also be accomplished among the French, without danger to social order? Must not as much precaution be taken against the morals and the Mamelukes of modern Egypt, as against the plague which comes to us from that country? Will the Sovereigns of Russia, Germany, England, Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Sweden and of Denmark, consent to receive by the law of Example, the crown from the hands of their soldiers? In fine, are the nations, who cherish laws, peace and liberty, determined to place all these blessings under the protection of military despotism?"

III. *Reproaches made to the Royal Government.*

Under this head, the reporter shews the reproaches concerning lavish expenditure to be wholly groundless. The sequestration of the effects belonging to Bonaparte's family, is justified not only by reasons of state, now but too evident, but also because that family had debts to the amount of several millions; the bonds for which were in the treasury of the extraordinary domain. The diamonds were actually the private property of the Bourbons; but were things otherwise, it was the king's duty to prevent them falling into the hands of a traitor, and his majesty may rather be blamed for having left 72 millions in the treasury. The Bourbons are accused of having wished to lessen the glory of the army, and yet foreigners have accused emigrants of being proud of those victories which hindered them from returning to their country. To the charge of despotism he asks whether Gens. Erlon and Lallemand would be still alive had they acted under Bonaparte as they did under the King. The reporter mentions as subjects of consolation, the numerous persons of distinguished characters who are yet faithful, some quitting the country, others wholly withdrawing from public life. He highly extols the bold enterprize of the duke d'Angouleme. "How many misfortunes," says he, "would our country have been spared, if he could have reached Lyons." A soldier among the rebels who saw him in the midst of the fire, said in admiration of his valor, "half an hour longer and we should have cried *Vive le Roi.*" The author speaks in terms of great indignation respecting the affair of Bordeaux, and observes that it is enough to make Bonaparte's government execrated that he suffered the duchess d'Angouleme to be insulted and called a ferocious woman—when her virtues, her misfortunes, and her courage excited the admiration of the world.

IV. *Spirit of the Government.*

The Reporter shews the embarrassments of Bonaparte, the collision of parties, none of them strong enough to establish a separate authority, and bound together only as their common interests require it, while Bonaparte flatters all by turns, and prepares the grand manœuvre of the Champ de Mai. He deduces the inference that both the army and the people will soon become sensible that they have been equally betrayed, that the strength of Bonaparte diminishes as that of the King increases, and that the latter will shortly return to this country, will carry back happiness with him, and that all his subjects, innocent and guilty, will find their salvation by throwig themselves into his arms or at his feet.

"But, Sire, while I am endeavoring to lay before your majesty, a picture of the internal state of France, the picture is no longer the same; to-morrow it will change again, however rapidly I might sketch it, and it would be impossible for me to follow the convulsive emotions of a man, agitated by his own passions, and by those he has so foolishly excited. The publication of the additional act has deprived him of his remaining accomplices; attacked on all sides he retreats, he withdraws from his extraordinary commissioners the nomination of the Mayors of the Communes, and gives it to the people. Frightened by the multiplicity of negative votes, he abandons the dictatorship, and convokes the representatives by virtue of this very additional act, which is not yet accepted. Thus driven from shoal to shoal, he turns himself an hundred different ways to elude his engagements, & to seize again the power which is escaping from him; scarcely delivered from one danger, he meets a new one. These sudden changes, this strange confusion of all things, announce what we may call the dying agonies of despotism; tyranny worn out, and on its decline, still retains the inclination to do evil; but it seems to have lost its power."

From the National Intelligencer.

REPORT,

Relative to the killing and wounding of the American prisoners at Dartmoor Prison.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 26, 1815.

WE, the undersigned commissioners, appointed on behalf of our respective governments, to enquire into and report upon, the unfortunate occurrence of the 6th April inst. at Dartmoor Prison; having carefully perused the proceedings of the several courts of inquiry instituted immediately after that event, by the orders of Adm. Sir J. T. DUCKWORTH, and Maj. Gen. BROWN, respectively, as well as the depositions taken at the coroner's inquest upon the bodies of the prisoners, who lost their lives upon that melancholy occasion; upon which inquest the jury found a verdict of justifiable homicide; proceeded immediately to the examination upon oath in the presence of one or more of the magistrates of the vicinity, of all the Witnesses, both American and English, who offered themselves for that purpose; or who could be discovered as likely to afford any material information on the subject, as well those who had been previously examined before the coroner, as otherwise, to the number in the whole of about 80. We further proceeded to a minute examination of the prisons, for the purpose of clearing up some points which upon the evidence alone, were scarcely intelligible; obtaining from the prisoners, and from the officers of the depot, all the necessary assistance and explanation; and premising, that we have been from necessity compelled to draw many of our conclusions from statements and evidence highly contradictory, we do now make upon the whole proceedings the following

REPORT.

During the period which has elapsed since the arrival in this country of the account of the ratification of the treaty of Ghent, an increased degree of restlessness and impatience of confinement appears to have prevailed among the American prisoners at Dartmoor, which, tho' not exhibited in the shape of any violent excesses, has been principally indicated by threats of breaking out if not soon released.

On the 4th of this month in particular, only two days previous to the events the subject of this inquiry, a large body of the prisoners rushed into the market square, from whence, by the regulations of the prison, they are excluded, demanding bread, instead of biscuit, which had on that day been issued by the officers of the depot; their demands, however, having been then immediately complied with, they returned to their own yards, and the employment of force on that occasion became unnecessary.

On the evening of the 6th, about six o'clock, it was clearly proved to us, that a breach or hole had been made in one of the prison walls, sufficient for a full sized man to pass, and that others had been commenced in the course of the day near the same spot, though never completed.

That a number of the prisoners were over the railing erected to prevent them from communicating with the centinels on the walls, which was of course forbidden by the regulations of the prison, and that in the space between the railing and those walls they were tearing up pieces of turf, and wantonly pelting each other in a noisy and disorderly manner.

That a much more considerable number of the prisoners was collected together at that time in one of their yards near the place where the breach was effected, and that although such collection of prisoners was not unusual at other times, (the gambling tables being commonly kept in that part of the yard) yet, when connected with the circumstances of the breach, and the time of the day, which was after the hour the signal for the prisoners to retire to their respective prisons had ceased to sound, it became a natural and just cause of alarm to those who had charge of the depot.

It was also in evidence that in the building formerly the petty officers' prison, but now the guard barrack, which stands in the yard to which the hole in the wall would serve as a communication, a part of the arms of the guard who were off duty, were usually kept in the racks; and though there was no evidence that this was in any respect the motive which induced the prisoners to make the opening in the wall, or even that they were ever acquainted with the fact, it naturally became at least a further cause of suspicion and alarm, and an additional reason for precaution.

Upon these grounds capt. Shortland, appears to us to have been justified in giving the order, which about this time he seems to have given, to sound the alarm bell, the usual signal for collecting the officers of the depot and putting the military on the alert.

However reasonable and justifiable this was as a measure of precaution, the effects produced thereby in the prisons, but which could not have been intended, were most unfortunate and deeply to be regretted. A considerable number of the prisoners in the yards where no disturbances excited before, and who were either already within their respective prisons, or quietly retiring as usual towards them, immediately upon the sound of the bell rushed back from curiosity (as it appears) towards the gates, where, by that time the crowd had assembled, and many who were at the time absent from their yards, were also from the plan of the prison, compelled, in order to reach their own homes, to pass by the same spot, and thus that which was merely a measure of precaution, in its operation increased the evil it was intended to prevent.

Almost at the same instant that the alarm bell rang, (but whether before or subsequent is upon the evidence doubtful, though capt. Shortland states it positively as one of his further reasons for causing it to ring) some one or more of the prisoners broke the iron chain, which was the only fastening of No. 1 gate, leading into the market square, by means of an iron bar; and a very considerable number of the prisoners immediately rushed towards that gate; and many of them began to press forwards as fast as the opening would permit into the market square.

There was no direct proof before us of previous concert or preparation on the part of the prisoners, and no evidence of their intention or disposition to effect their escape on this occasion, excepting that which arose by inference from the above circumstances connected together.

The natural and almost irresistable inference to be drawn however from the conduct of the prisoners by capt. Shortland and the military was, that an intention on the part of the prisoners to escape was on the point of being carried into execution, and it was at least certain that they were by force passing beyond the limits prescribed to them at a time when they ought to have been quietly going for the night. It was also in evidence that the outer gates of the market square were usually opened about this time to the bread waggon pass and repass to the store, although at the period in question they were in fact closed.

Under these circumstances, and with these impressions necessarily operating upon his mind, and a knowledge that if the prisoners once penetrated through the square, the power of escape was almost to a certainty afforded them, if they should be so disposed; Capt. Shortland in the first instance, proceeded down the square towards the prisoners, having ordered a part of the different guards, to the number of about 50 only at first, (tho' they were increased afterwards) to follow him. For some time both he and Dr. Magrath endeavored by quiet means and persuasion, to induce the prisoners to retire to their own yards, explaining to them the fatal consequences which must ensue if they refused, as the military would in that case be necessarily compelled to employ force. The guard was by this time formed in the rear of capt. S. about two thirds of the way down the square; the latter is about 100 feet broad and the guard extended nearly across. Capt. Shortland, finding that persuasion was all in vain, and that although some were induced by it to make an effort to retire, others pressed on in considerable numbers, at last ordered out to the assistance of the guard, nearly in front of the gate which had been forced, to charge the prisoners back to their own yards.

The prisoners were in some places so near the military that one of the soldiers states that he could not come fairly to the charge; and the military were unwilling to act as against an enemy. Some of the prisoners also were unwilling and reluctant to retire, and some pushing and struggling ensued between the parties arising partly from intention, but mainly from the pressure of those behind preventing those in front from getting back. After some little time, however, the charge appears to have been so far effective, and that with little or no injury to the prisoners, as to have driven them for the most part quite down out of the square, with the exception of a small number who continued their resistance about No. 1 gate.

A great crowd still remained collected after this in the passage between the square and the prisoners' yards, and in the part of these yards in the vicinity of the gates. This assemblage still refused to withdraw, and according to most of the English witnesses, and some of the American, was making a noise, hallooing, insulting, and provoking, and daring the military to fire; and according to the evidence of several of the soldiers, and some others, was pelting the military with large stones, by which some of them were actually struck. This circumstance is however denied by many of the American witnesses; and some of the English upon having the question put to them stated they saw no stones thrown previously to the firing, although their attention at the time was such as to enable them to see most of the other proceedings in the square.

Under these circumstances the firing commenced. With regard to any order having been given to fire, the evidence is very contradictory. Several of the Americans swear positively, that capt. Shortland gave that order; but the manner in which, from the confusion of the moment they describe this part of the transaction is so different in its details, that it is difficult to reconcile their testimony. Many of the soldiers and other English witnesses, heard the word given by no one, but no one of them can swear to it by capt. Shortland, or by any one in particular, and some, amongst whom is the officer commanding the guard, think capt. Shortland had given such an order that they must have heard it, which they did not. In addition to this, capt. Shortland denies the fact; and from the situation in which he appears to have been placed at the time, even according to the American witnesses, in front of the soldiers, it may appear somewhat improbable that he should then have given such an order.

But, however, it may remain a matter of doubt whether the fire first began in the square by order, or was a spontaneous act of the soldiers themselves, it seemed clear that it was continued and renewed both there and elsewhere without orders; and that on the platforms, and in several places about the prison, it was certainly commenced without any authority.

The fact of an order having been given at first, providing the fire was under the existing circumstances, justifiable, does not appear very material in any other point of view than as showing a want of self possession, and discipline in the troops, if they should have fired without order.

With regard to the above most important consideration, of whether the firing was justifiable or not, we are of opinion that under all the circumstances of the case, from the apprehension which the soldiers might fairly entertain, owing to the gen-

...and conduct of the prisoners, that ...firing to a certain extent was justifi... in a military point of view, in order ...timidate the prisoners, and compel ...m thereby to desist from all acts of vi... ...ence, and to retire as they were order... ...from a situation in which the respon... ...ity of the agents, and the military, ...d not permit them with safety to re...

...From the fact of the crowd being so ...e, and the firing at first being atten... ...with very little injury, it appears ...sible that a large proportion of the ...llets were, as stated by one or two of ...witnesses, levelled over the heads of ...e prisoners; a circumstance in some ...spects to be lamented, as it induced ...hem to carry out "blank cartridges," and ...ave irritated and encouraged them to ...ew their insults to the soldiery, which ...duced a repetition of the firing in a ...anner much more destructive.

...The firing in the square having conti... ...d for some time, by which several of ...e prisoners sustained injuries, the ...greater part of them appear to have been ...etting back with the utmost precipita... ...n and confusion to their respective pri... ...ns, and the cause for further firing ...ems at this period to have ceased. It ...appears accordingly that Capt. Short... ...land was in the market square exerting ...mself and giving orders to that effect, ...d that Lieut. Fortye had succeeded in ...opping the fire of his part of the guard. ...Under these circumstances it is very ...difficult to find any justification for the ...further continuance and renewal of the ...firing which certainly took place both in ...the prison yards and elsewhere: though ...there is some evidence of subsequent ...explanation given to the military, and ...assistance to the turnkeys in shutting ...the prisons, and of stones being thrown ...from within the prison doors.

...The *subsequent firing* rather appears ...to have arisen from the state of individu... ...al irritation and exasperation on the ...part of the soldiers who followed the pri... ...soners into their yards, and from the ...absence of nearly all the officers who ...might have restrained it: as well as from ...the great difficulty of putting an end to ...firing when once commenced under ...such circumstances. Captain Shortland ...was from this time busily occupied with ...the turnkeys in the square, receiving ...and taking care of the wounded. En... ...sign White remained with his guard at ...the breach, and Lieuts. Avelyne and ...Fortye, the only other subalterns known ...to have been present, continued in the ...square with the main bodies of their re... ...spective guards.

...The time of the day, which was the ...prisoners dinner hour, will in some measure ...account for this, as it caused the absence of ...every officer from the prison whose pres... ...ence was not indispensable there. And ...the circumstance which has been urged ...in argument to prove the intention of ...the prisoners to take this opportunity to ...riot, tended to increase the confusion. ...To prevent those great exertions being ...made which might perhaps have obviated ...a portion at least of the mischief which ...ensued.

...At the same time that the firing was ...going on in the square, a cross fire was ...kept up from several of the platforms ...on the walls round the prison where the ...guards stand, by straggling parties of ...prisoners who ran up there for that pur... ...pose. As far as this fire was directed to ...drive the men assembled round the ...pump for which purpose it was most effec... ...tual it seems to stand upon the same ...ground as that in the first instance in ...the square. But that part which it is ...hereby sworn was directed against ...straggling parties of prisoners running ...into the yards and endeavoring to en... ...ter the few doors which the turnkeys, ...according to their usual practice, had left ...open does seem, as stated, to have been ...fired without object or excuse, and to ...have been a wanton attack upon the lives ...of individuals. & at that time unoffend... ...ing individuals. In the same, or even more ...explicit terms, we must remark upon what ...is stated as to the firing into the door... ...ways of the prisons, more particularly into ...the No. 3 prison, at a time when the ...prisoners were in crowds at the entrance. ...From the position of the prison and of the ...doors, and from the marks of the balls ...which were pointed out to us, as well as ...from other evidence, it was clear this firing ...must have proceeded from soldiers a very ...little from the door way: and although ...it is certainly sworn that the prisoners ...were at the time of part of the firing at ...least continuing to insult and occasion... ...ally throw stones at the soldiers, and ...that they were standing in the way of, ...and impeding the turnkey, who was there ...for the purpose of closing the door, yet ...there was nothing stated which could ...in any way at all justify such excessively ...severe and severe treatment of helpless ...and unarmed prisoners when all idea of ...danger was at an end.

...Under these impressions we used eve... ...ry endeavor to ascertain if there was the ...slightest prospect of identifying any of the ...soldiers who had been guilty of the par... ...ticular outrages here alluded to, or of ...having committed any particular death at that time ...or the wounding of any particular individual, ...without success; and all hopes of ...bringing the offenders to punishment ...would seem to be at an end.

...In conclusion, we, the undersigned, ...have only to add, that whilst we lament, ...as we do most deeply, the unfortunate ...transaction which has been the subject of ...our inquiry, we find ourselves totally ...unable to suggest any steps to be taken ...as to those parts of it which seem most to ...call for redress and punishment.

(Signed)

CHAS. KING,
FRAS. S. LARPENT.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1815.

THE FISHERIES.

The right to the Fisheries will probably soon become a subject of discussion between our government and that of Great Britain. Some of our fishing vessels it it said, have returned to our ports, having been ordered off the Banks of Newfoundland by British government ships.

It is much to be regretted, that our government by abrogating all treaty rights with Great Britain, has even left our claim a matter of question, or one which will require argument to settle.

Official Account of the Dartmoor Massacre.—Charles King Esq. of New-York, and F. S. Larpent Esq. of London, were appointed Commissioners to investigate the late unfortunate affair at Dartmoor Prison, in consequence of the disagreement between the statement as drawn up by the American prisoners and the British Port Admiral. Mr. King was appointed by Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Clay, two of our late commissioners at Ghent; and Mr. Larpent by the British Government. The result of the investigation will be found in this day's paper. By this statement, signed by both commissioners: as also by a letter from Mr. King to his Excellency J. Q. Adams, it appears that by far the greater portion of the slaughter of our countrymen is to be ascribed to the wanton and atrocious cruelty of the British soldiery: whose conduct says Mr. King, can admit of no plea or even shadow of excuse.

Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office have dissolved all Courts Martial in case of officers who were under arrest on the 15th of June last, and who are, or are not retained on the Military Peace Establishment, and declared all their sentences not actually carried into execution void.

It is also announced in General Orders, that all deserters from the army of the United States, during the late war, may safely return to their homes, without being subject to punishment or trial on account of said desertion; and all soldiers, under sentences of Courts Martial, condemning them to suffer capital punishment, are to be released, and dismissed the army with disgrace.

MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.

The corner stone of the first public monument to the immortal Sage, Hero and Patriot, WASHINGTON, was laid the 4th inst. with great solemnity and dignity at Baltimore.—This act of national gratitude was attended with civil, masonic, and military honors, in the presence of an immense concourse, and was announced by the discharge of one hundred guns.

A particular account is given in the Baltimore papers of the interesting ceremonies on this particular occasion. A plate and glass bottle, with suitable inscriptions, coins, newspapers, &c. were deposited under the stone.

Pennsylvania may well boast of her Naval and Military Heroes—DECATUR, BIDDLE, PIKE, BROWN, PEARCE, and BRADY, she may with pride claim as her legitimate sons. What then is wanting to place her in the just rank she ought to hold in the Nation? Let the people at the elections put men of common sense and common honesty in the councils of the nation and the state, and Pennsylvania will rise to a first rate station in point of influence and respectability in the Union.

ST. LOUIS, *July* 8.

Govs. Clark and Edwards and col. A. Chouteau, have gone to meet the Indians in council at Portage de Sioux. There are now assembled there a number of chiefs and warriors of the Sioux, Osages, Mahas, Ioways, Foxes, Sakies, Pottawattamies, Shawanoes, Delawares, Piankashaws, Kaskaskians, &c. Deputations from a number of other nations are expected daily, amounting in the whole to 2 or 3000.

Immediately after the murder of Ramsey's family, and other subsequent murders in the county of St. Charles, the commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians, wrote to Washington, pourtraying in lively colors the embarrassed state our country was placed by the Ghent treaty, the massacres daily perpetrating, and no means or authority to act against the savage enemy. On the 1st inst. an answer was received from the war office stating that measures were taking to correct those evils. Gen. Jackson has received orders to prepare for a northern campaign; the rangers are to be again embodied, and other active preparations are in train to chastise the hostile Indians in the event of a failure in the negociation.

BOSTON, *July* 15.

LATE FOREIGN ADVICES.

We have London dates to the 24th, and Paris papers to the 28th May, which give many interesting item of news.

The Allies had renewed their engagements to prosecute an united war against BONAPARTE: in which Austria appeared the most in earnest. The cordon of troops round France gathered strength daily. All the great Commanders were at their posts. The Russian masses had penetrated far into Germany, on their way to the Rhine and Paris. The *Journal de Paris* of May 14. estimated the Allied force then near the French border to exceed 300,000 men. The British government on the 22d May, proclaimed the existence of a state of warfare between G. Britain and Bonaparte. This must have soon been followed by the issuing of letters of marque. She had consented to advance 5 millions sterling to the allied cause. A great degree of unanimity prevailed in Parliament; and they had themselves to the prosecution of the war; notwithstanding the petitions which were said to be getting up against it. The state papers laid before Parliament are interesting.

In France, if we credit their journals, every thing was warlike and spirited; and with the exception of a few districts where they were compelled to admit that insurrections existed, the whole nation in arms were determined to rise or fall with their ruler. But there existed more indication of measures deemed necessary for the *defence* of Paris, than for the formation of great armies on the frontier to repel the invader. Large bodies of regulars remained in Paris: where Napoleon continued the 28th May. Many notices were published of devotion to the Emperor, and of offerings to his cause, too insignificant to receive attention in any but desperate times. Every art was in practice to keep up the tone of the nation; and tales of War declared by Turkey against Russia—of a secret negotiation with Austria—the abdication of Louis 18th, and the desertion of the Hanoverians, are a good sample of them.—Great exertions unquestionably were making by Bonaparte to preserve his curtailed throne, and none of his acts or speeches had deviated from the altered tone he took on his arrival in Paris.

HALIFAX, JULY 8.

It was confidently asserted at Gibraltar, that the Turks are determined to assist the Algerines in the approaching contest with America; and that 6 sail of the line, and 6 frigates, were ready for that purpose: a gentleman who has sailed with Turkish men of war, (when combined with the British fleet in the Mediteranean) informs us, that they are well appointed, and during the day well handled, but as their crews are chiefly composed of slaves, who are confined at dark, they are under snug sail at night. The two-deckers have a port on each side, abreast the mainmast, for a large gun or mortar, to throw granite-balls, which weigh from 3 to 500lbs. If com. Decatur means any thing beyond parade, he may meet a reception as unexpected as unpleasant: the Dutch may possibly join him, but their rate of sailing is against their giving him material assistance; and the Independence has her sides so thick and heavy, that her lower-deck ports are hardly 3 1-2 feet out of water, in consequence of which, it is deemed prudent to caulk them before she attempts to cross the Atlantic.

To the Public.

WE, the subscribers, passengers in the Mail Stage which left Philadelphia on the 20th inst. for Pittsburgh, having witnessed gross misconduct in an Innkeeper and Proprietor in the line of Stages, named THOMAS LIMPERT, of Chambersburgh, do feel it to be our duty to give public notice of the same for the benefit of Travellers. We arrived at his house after a fatiguing ride of 37 hours from Philadelphia, without any sleep, and made immediate application for supper and lodging. There appeared to be a considerable number of persons in the Inn, and a coach and four had just driven up.—Mr. Lindsay thought proper to keep us waiting by our baggage, as he was too busy to attend to us. On our becoming urgent to have accommodations, he remarked, that his house was full; that he could not accommodate us; that he did not consider it a favor for Travellers to stop at his house; that we might get lodgings elsewhere, &c. We remonstrated against such treatment in a keeper of a Stage tavern, upon which he became greatly irritated and abusive. To one of our number, who urged upon him our claims to his attention, Mr. L. was particularly insulting; ordered him from his house, and endeavoured to push him out of it; declared that he should not continue his seat in the Stage, and refused a tender of the Stage fare from him. Four of us were compelled to seek lodgings at another inn, and after much difficulty, (owing to the taverns being unusually full) obtained them at the house of Mr. Jacob Snyder, where they were treated with all suitable attention. Mr. Lindsay finally assented to the others remaining at his house. The individual forced from the Stage in this arbitrary manner, took advice of George Chambers, Esq. Attorney at Law, who addressed a letter to Mr. Lindsay, informing him that he had orders to commence a suit for damages, unless he permitted the person to continue his journey. In answer to this letter Mr. Lindsay asserted, (as we were informed by Mr. Samuel Lyon) that the reason of his refusing a seat was this—the person was a way passenger, and the usual number was complete without him. This we pronounce a falsehood: as Mr. Lindsay well knew that this individual had taken a seat at Philadelphia for Pittsburgh, and Mr. Lindsay offered the vacated seat to another person, whose name was inserted on the waybill, and afterwards stricken out. Some of the passengers having stopt short of Pittsburgh, we are unable to procure their signatures to this advertisement, but they fully approve a publication of the affair, among them was Mr. Samuel Lyon, of Carlisle, who left us at Bedford.

STEPHEN SHEA, *Greensburgh, Pa.*
JOSEPH EVANS, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*
LEWIS TAPPAN, *Boston, Mass.*
JAMES MATHEWS, *Albany, N. Y.*
WM. DONALDSON, *Natchez, Miss.*

July 29, 1815.

N. B. The Editors of the "JOURNAL," Lancaster, and "REPOSITORY," Chambersburgh, will please insert the above 3 times, and send their bills to this office for payment.

BOSLER & CO.

Have received by the FAIRSTOWER *and* LOUISIANA, *from New-Orleans.*

ORLEANS SUGAR in barrels
Salted Spanish Hides
Red River Cotton
Rice
Molasses
Rum, and
Genuine Spanish Cigars.

Pittsburgh, July 27, 1815.

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES.

Doctor Robertson's celebrated

Stomachic Elixir of Health;

(Price $1 50 Cents.)

WHICH has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, the Whooping Cough, Asthma, pain in the Breast, Cramps, and wind in the Stomach, removing Costiveness, sickness at the Stomach, Headache, loss of Appetite, Indigestion, &c. &c.

Doctor Robertson's

Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

Or, NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

(Price $1 50 Cents.)

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, &c.

Doctor Robertson's celebrated

Gout and Rheumatic Drops;

(Price $2.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Doctor Robertson's

STOMACHIC BITTERS.

(Price one Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known bitters are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleaning and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite. They are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, &c.

Doctor Robertson's

Worm Destroying Lozenges,

(Price 50 Cents.)

For efficacy, these celebrated Lozenges are unequalled; they are mild in their operation, and effectual in removing every description of worms which infest the human body, and may be given to children with safety.

Dr. Dyott's ANTI BILIOUS PILLS,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

(Price 25 Cents—large boxes 50 Cents.)

Dr. Dyott's

PATENT HORSE OINTMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease, and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the Itch.

Dr. Dyott's

INFALLIBLE TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

(Price 50 Cents.)

CIRCASSIAN EYE WATER.

Celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes.

(Price 50 Cents.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated

GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS

(Price 2 Dollars.)

THE BALM OF IBERIA,

Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.

(Price 2 Dollars.)

THE RESTORATIVE DENTRIFICE,

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

(Price 50 Cents per Box.)

MATHEW'S PLAISTER CLOTH,

Recommended for the cure of Ulcers, White Swelling, sore breasts, boils, sore legs and all wounds tending to suppuration, &c.

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil,

(Price 1 Dollar.)

A Fresh supply of the above Medicines, just received and for Sale, by

OBRIEN & DYOTT,
DRUGGISTS,
WEST SIDE OF THE DIAMOND,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

July 20, 1815. 1yqf

WILLIAM HILL,

South East corner of Market and Fourth Streets, PITTSBURGH.

Has just received and now opening a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of

SUPERFINE London, second and habit cloths
Coarse cloths, mateskins and coatings
Cassimers and stockinetts
Elastic cords and velvets
Flannels and baizes
Rose, point and duffield blankets
Sup. dressed and undressed prints
Cambric and Scots undressed gingham
White lace handkerchiefs embroidered and plain
4-4 figured and plain white silk lace
White and black gauzes and crapes
Common prints and plates
Black and coloured muslin
Cambric and fancy do.
British and domestic shirtings
Marseilles, fancy, toilinett and swansdown vesting
Levantine and Marsha silk
Levantine, damask and serged shawls
Common do. 5-4 to 8-4
Sup. and common Madras handkerchiefs
Gentlemen's beaver, silk, and buckskin gloves
Ladies beaver, York tan'd, silk, long and short kid gloves
Do. silk, worsted and cotton hose
Mens' silk and cotton hose and half hose
Silk and cotton umbrellas and parasols
Gentlemen's Philadelphia beaver hats
Ribbands, sewing silk, silver twist, and a great variety of fancy articles.

Also,—Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Liquors, Shoes, English, Crowley, and Swedish tub Steel, Spades and Shovels, &c. &c. which will be sold at a very moderate advance, wholesale and retail, for cash or negociable paper.

W. H. is at all times enabled to fill orders for the following Articles, viz:—

Country Linen, flax and tow
Twilled Bags
Country Half Hose, woolen
Butter in kegs.

July 28, 1815. 3m.

WANTED,

A STEADY WOMAN as a Housemaid in a respectable family. A person of that description, who can be well recommended, will meet with liberal encouragement. Apply at the Gazette Office. July 28, 1815.

O'BRIEN & DYOTT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

WEST SIDE OF THE DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH,

Have received from their connections in New-York and Philadelphia, additional supplies of

Fresh Drugs, *Oil,*
Chemicals, *Dye Stuffs,*
Medicines, *Camels hair Pencils*
Perfumery, *Reed's & Wells*
Veals, *water colours, &c.*
Paints,

with an extensive variety of other articles in their line, all of which are warranted to be of the most approved and genuine qualities.

Physians, Country Merchants, and others who deal in Drugs and Medicines, or any of the above Articles, can be supplied at the lowest Philadelphia prices.

Families in Town and in the Country can be furnished with superior Medicines of every description, on the cheapest terms.

All orders thankfully received, and attended to with care and promptitude.

Pittsburgh, July 22, 1815. 1yeop

Ship Carpenters and Sawyers.

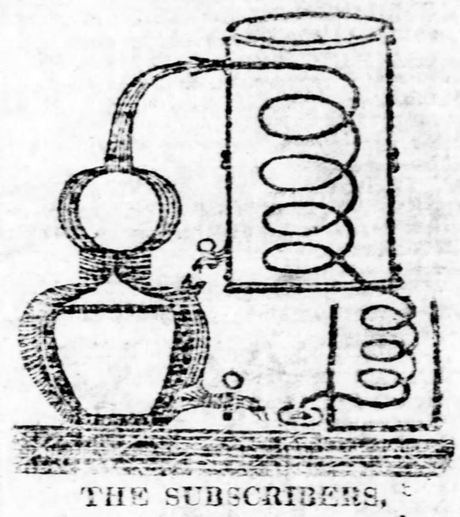
WANTED, a number of SHIP CARPENTERS and SAWYERS, to whom generous wages will be given.

SHIRAS & DOBBIN.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1815.

A Bright Grey Mare.

STRAYED from the farm of JOHN SCULLY, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, on the 10th inst a Bright Grey MARE, about 14 hands high, 7 years old, high spirited. Any person delivering said Mare to J. Scully, as above, or to Dennis S. Scully, Pittsburgh, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid. July 28, 1815.



THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVING entered into Partnership, inform their Customers and others, that they carry on their Business at G. MILTENBERGER'S Old Stand, next door to the Post-Office, under the firm of

Neal & Miltenberger,

where they manufacture and keep for Sale

Copper and Tin Wares,

of every description. They have now on hand a large supply of good COPPER, well assorted, and suitable for all kind of work; also, a number of STILLS, with WORMS complete.

They have likewise a

BRASS FOUNDERY,

in complete operation, where *Bells, Candlesticks, Andirons, Still Cocks, Rivets* and *Castings* of every kind will be executed in the neatest manner.

Being concerned in a

COMB MANUFACTORY,

they will keep a constant supply of COMBS of different kinds, and of an excellent quality, which they are determined to dispose of as low as they are sold at any Manufactory in the United States.

Mr. Miltenberger having removed to Philadelphia, they have made arrangements to keep a supply of *Tin Plate, Block Tin, Sheet Copper, Sheet Iron, Wire,* and other materials used in their business, which being purchased for Cash, they will be enabled to sell at the most reduced prices.

REUBEN NEAL,
GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, July 22, 1815.

*** Orders for any articles in their line thankfully received and attended to with the strictest punctuality.

The highest price given for Old Pewter, Copper and Brass.

Wanted, Two or Three smart, active Lads as Apprentices to the Coppersmith Business or Brass Foundery.

H. JOHNSON,

OPPOSITE the north corner of the Court House, in the Diamond, will Wholesale or Retail the following Articles at the most reduced prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Pearl edged Ribbons	Cotton Balls
Black Sewing Silk	Red Bocking Baize
Mull Muslin	Wide Green Baize
Book Muslin	Superfine Calliope
Black Crape	Furniture Chints and Calicoes
Elegant fancy Shawls	Crossbarred and Corded Cravats
Coloured do.	Black Bombazetts
Japanned Leno do.	Silk Stripe and Plaid Ginghams
Ruby do.	York Stripe
Black Muslin (wide)	Velvet Ribbons
Cotton Shirtings assorted	Galoon Binding
7-4 Diaper table cloths	Satin Beaver Hats
Fine do. Napkins	Boram do.
Do. Toweling	Black, Cord and Velvets
Flannel—white, red & yellow	Drab do. do.
Toilinet Vestings	Mix'd and Coating Cloths
Madras Handkerchiefs assorted	Gilt & plated buttons
Netted Suspenders	Wire ov'd & Horn do.
Unbleached Shirting Muslin	Lump Sugar
Bleached do.	Green Coffee.
India Stripes	

Three fourths of the above articles were very lately purchased with Cash in the New York Market, and will be sold for very little more than cost and carriage.

Pittsburgh, July 22, 1815.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of the late Doctor B. BRUNOT, are once more requested to come forward and discharge their accounts. After the first day of September next, they will be put in the hands of proper officers for collection.

FELIX BRUNOT,
FELIX BRUNOT, Jr. } *Executors.*

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1815.

JONES, *Sign Painter.*

CONTINUES his busines at his former Stand. on Front Street, next door to KERR's *Kentucky and Ohio Hotel.*

A HOTEL

IS opened directly opposite the Theatre, where the best Wines, Liquors, Cordials, &c. are kept for the accommodation of the Public—likewise, *Confectionaries*, Cakes and Pastry, in general.

An elegant Club Room is reserved for private parties. Pittsburgh, July 5, 1815.

GREENSBURGH & PITTSBURGH

Turnpike Road Company.

THE President, Managers & Company, have ordered that the Treasurer give notice to the Stockholders who are in arrears, that if they pay up the whole SIX INSTALMENTS called for, on or before THE 5TH OF AUGUST NEXT, the penalty will be relinquished, but that immediate suits will be brought against all delinquents after that period.

WILLIAM FRIEDT, *Treasurer.*

JULY 15, 1815.

N. B. Messrs. GEORGE LUCKEY, and JACOB NEELEY, are authorised to receive instalments and pass receipts, but after the said 5th August, instalments in arrear will only be received by the Treasurer.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County and to me directed, WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, ON MONDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon:

ALL the right, title, interest and estate of JAMES BUCHANON, of, in, and to FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, more or less, situate in Mercer township, now Mercer County, adjoining lands of Ebenezer Beatty, on the east, the Academy lands on the south, with 20 acres cleared, 5 of which are meadow, with a cabbin and barn erected thereon. At the suit of Francis Whuston.

ALSO, by virtue of an *alias* writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the same Court and to me directed, WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, at the same time and place, ALL the right, title and interest, of JOHN FRITCHMAN, of, in, and to, the following described TRACT or piece of LAND, viz: situate in Pitt Township, Allegheny County, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, more or less, bounded as follows: northwardly by John Dunbar, eastwardly by land of —— Powell, southwardly by land of John M'Cullough, and westwardly by lands of the heirs of George Wallace, deceased, on which is erected one log dwelling House, a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Still House, and stone Barn, with about 30 acres cleared. At the suits of Wm: B. Foster and Wm: Foster.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold by

WM: WOODS, *Sheriff.*

JULY 14, 1815.

ISAAC HARRIS & CO.

KEEP constantly for Sale, at their WHOLESALE and COMMISSION WAREHOUSE (lately occupied by Mr. James Adams.)

White Lead, dry and ground in Oil,
Nails and Brads of all kinds,
Coffee, Copperas and Allum,
Pepper, Allspice, Rosin and Rice,
Kentucky Tobacco,
Ferree's and Kentucky Powder,
Pig Lead and Wool Cards,
New-Connecticut Cheese, and Butter in barrels,
German and Blister Steel,
Black Lead Crucibles,
Window and Hollow Glass,
Fresh Juniper Berries,
Fools Cap No. 1, 2 and 3, and Pink and White Letter Paper,
Blue, Cap, Crown, and Medium Wrapping do.
Bonnet, Fullers and Ironmongers, do.
Cratas, Hogsheads and Barrels Domestic Crockery, fabricated by Trotter & Co.
And expected daily, 12,000 pounds prime Kentucky Bacon.

ISAAC HARRIS & Co. keep all descriptions of MERCHANDIZE to suit Country Merchants. They also receive all kinds of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, to sell on Commission, and ensure all Sales, and it is expected that their present extensive and growing connection with town and country Merchants, will make it an object for Manufacturers and Merchants to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1815. tf

SHIRAS & DOBBIN,

Have FOR SALE, at their WAREHOUSE, *at the Point,*

Juniata Bar and Roll'd IRON,
CROWLEY & BLISTERED STEEL,
HOES, AXES, CHAINS, &c.
Cut and Wrought NAILS,
New Orleans and Country SUGAR,
MOLASSES, COTTON, FEATHERS,
WINDOW GLASS, and an assorment of
GREEN GLASS HOLLOW WARE.

Pittsburgh, *July* 15, 1815. tfq

TO BE RENTED,

A large commodious and elegant three story

Brick Warehouse,

adjoining Messrs. G. & C. Anshutz, and now in the possession of Brown & Porter.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, February 15, 1815. tf

SPEAKMAN & SAY,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DRUGGISTS,

HAVING established a *Drug and Chemical Warehouse* in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

In Market Street, third door from Front Street, Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences, only.

☞ *They now offer for Sale, an assortment of* DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. *for Cash, Produce, or at the usual Credit.*

May 30, 1813. tf.

Messrs. Bosler & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

From Lee's Patent and Family Medicine Store, *New-York, a fresh supply of the following*

Genuine Medicines.

A Sovereign Remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this Medicine through the United States, for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalelled excellence.

"To H. LEE.

"Being desirous to make public, for the good of others, the excellent qualities of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast, received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breath being difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed, with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, constant pain in my breast, a cough, a great loss of flesh and strength, and you may conceive that my symptoms indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me, and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give "*Hamilton's Elixir*" a trial, saying he had used it in his practice, and always found it to do much good. A bottle was procured, and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it, and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms returned, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir.

"GEORGE BRENER, *Jr.*

"*No. 21, Budd Street, Philadelphia.*"

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness and thickness of speech. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints where a cure can scarcely be expected, *this medicine affords immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution. It contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels, of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms, and many fatal disorders.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous Disorders	Violent cramps in the stomach and back
Consumptions	Indigestion
Lowness of Spirits	Melancholy
Loss of Appetite	Gout in the Stomach
Impurity of Blood	Pains in the Limbs
Hysterical Affections	Relaxations, &c.
Inward Weaknesses	

HAMILTON'S

GENUINE ESSENCE & EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swelling, Chilblains, Bruises and Sprains, and pain in the Face and Neck.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted for external and internal use.

ITCH CURED BY ONCE USING.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the ITCH, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the most pleasant pomatum.

HAHN'S

True and Genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,

For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S

Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes.

HAHN'S

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

INFALLIBLE

AGUE AND FEVER DROPS,

For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of Sale.

Purchasers are requested to remember that an engraved label with the signature of HANNAH LEE, widow of the late Richard Lee, Jr. is affixed to each of the genuine Medicines.

SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

BOSLER & CO.

Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

☞ *Druggists and Country Storekeepers, will be treated with on liberal terms.*

April 22, 1815. tf

PITTSBURGH *Manhattan School,*

FOR

YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN

MR. LOOMIS, respectfully returns thanks to his patrons for their liberal patronage since the commencement of his School in this place, and informs them and the public that he continues to teach both sexes Reading, Penmanship analytically, English Grammar, English Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes and Maps, Drawing of Maps, Book-keeping, the Languages, &c.

The system of Education adopted in this School, will be that which is pursued in the celebrated Manhattan School, in the city of New-York, conducted by Mr. A. Picket, its successful founder; and which is acknowledged by men of the first literary reputation to be one of the best conducted Schools, in that city or in the United States. Here, about five hundred children of both sexes, comprising some of the best families in the city, constantly attend and are taught in such a manner as does the greatest honor to the teacher, and results in the happiest consequence to the pupils. It is of the utmost importance to teach children in such a manner that they will understand what they learn, and know how to apply it to the active pursuits of life. To give them words without accustoming them to attach some definite meaning to them, is, like blindfolding a man and commanding him to find a certain object; every effort leads him astray and renders him more uncertain of its attainment, so children if their minds are burdened with knowledge without understanding, find themselves uninterested in the pursuit, of course their progress in acquiring it will be but small: they must be brought to love learning if we would expect ever to teach them to good purpose, for the mind always eagerly embraces that which it previously loves.

In this School every requisite attention will be paid to the learning and amiable deportment of the pupils, and no labour will be thought too arduous to form the young mind for future usefulness and respectability in society. The education of youth is difficult and requires unwearied attention and experience, for no man is born a teacher, it is an occupation which requires many years practice to become a proficient in the business. To his many years experience in teaching an extensive School and unwearied diligence, the subscriber looks for public patronage, pledging himself to a conscientious discharge of the duties incumbent on a teacher, he with confidence solicits the patronage of the public.

For terms of Tuition, References, &c. please to apply at the School Room, over Mr THOMAS ALGEO's Store, Market Street

N. B. Young Ladies will be taught plain and ornamental Needle Work, in a separate apartment, by Mrs. Loomis.

Morning Tuition will commence on the 1st of May, for Penmanship, from 6 to 8 o'clock, at Six Dollars a quarter, payable in advance

P. S. On hand and constantly for Sale, ENGLISH QUILLS of the best quality, wholesale and retail.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1815.

NEW STORE.

WAY & BLAINE,

Have just received at their Store in Market Street between Second and Third Streets,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

which they offer for Sale at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1815. tf

PITTSBURGH POTTERY.

Trotter & Co.

HAVING established their Manufactory of QUEENSWARE, in Pittsburgh, and now commenced fabricating wares similar to those of the Potteries in Philadelphia, take this opportunity to inform the public, that they are ready to execute such orders for those who may have the goodness to favour them, at their Pottery, corner of Seventh and Grant Streets, or to ANTHONY BEELEN & Co. or RICHARD BOWEN & Co. where specimens of the Ware may be seen.

List of Articles at present Manufacturing.

Wash-hand basons,	Coffee Pots,
Ewers,	Tea Pots,
Chambers,	Coffee Cups,
Dutch Jugs,	Tea Cups,
Bowls,	Chocolates,
Mugs,	Sugar Basons,
Goblets,	Butter Tubs,
Pitchers,	Baking Dishes.

February 8, 1815. tf

FOR SALE OR LEASE,

Sixteen Lots of Ground,

fronting on Smithfield Street, between Front and Second Streets, and Diamond Alley and Fifth Streets. Apply to

JOHN THAW,
DAVID PRIDE.

Pittsburgh, February 3, 1815. tf

N. B. A HOUSE at the corner of Smithfield and Front Streets, to Let.

Broad Cloths & Sattinets

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE COCHRAN,

AT his Woollen Manufactory, corner of Diamond Alley and Liberty Street, by the piece or yard, as cheap as they can be had in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Also, a few Stocking Nette, Worsted Woollen and Cotton Half Hose.

G. C. respectfully solicits the patronage of the public to encourage his Manufactory, and assures those who may wish to purchase, that his Cloth is not inferior according to quality, either in colour and durability, to that imported from Great-Britain.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1815.

Citizens of Pittsburgh,

AND

Customers of the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

THE proprietors of the Pittsburgh Steam Mill, inform the public that they have on hand a good supply of Wheat and a large quantity of Corn, and therefore expect to furnish during the season, on reasonable terms, FRESH FLOUR, and boulted CORN MEAL, of a superior quality.

WHEAT, RYE and CORN, purchased and the highest prices given.

Pittsburgh, June 22, 1816.

DOCTOR HANDY'S

WORM

DESTROYING LOZENGES.

A safe and efficacious medicine for destroying and bringing away WORMS.

MAY be used with safety by children of any age, or as common physic by the most delicate constitution, in any climate, without restraint of diet, or the smallest danger from cold. It may be given with advantage after the small-pox or measles; or as a family medicine, in any case where physic is necessary.—The most frequent seat of worms in the human body, is the intestinal tube; but occasionally they have been found in almost every other part of the body.

Some very extraordinary cases of *Worms*, of an unusual form and appearance, being brought away by these Lozenges, have been made public in England, where the rapid sale of the medicine has exceeded any thing of the kind ever known before; and has also proved, to a demonstration, its approved superiority, as an athelminthick, to the numerous puffed-up, useless nostrums, which are daily advertised in the newspapers.

A single dose of this *valuable medicine* has often been known to remove half a pot full of the Teres or Round Worms.

A few doses are generally sufficient to remove the Ascarides, a small white worm, the seat of which is either the stomach or rectum.

Even the *Tape Worm*, at all times the most difficult to destroy, may, by persevering in the frequent use of this medicine, be totally removed in the course of a few weeks.

To select cases, with the names of people who are not known here, and living at a great distance, would be useless, and take up too much of the readers time. We shall therefore only observe, for the benefit of those who are acquainted with the symptoms of worms, that they are known or suspected to exist by a pain in the stomach, attended with a sudden depression of spirits before eating; at other times the belly is hard, painful and distended with wind—costiveness, head ache, and trembling of the limbs, with a sense of something rising in the throat—pale complexion and emaciated body, with weakness and irregular appetite—convulsive, epileptic or falling fits—pains in the back and side, and frequent itching of the nose, and sometimes of the anus. The above and a long train of afflicting diseases may all be occasioned by worms, which are much oftener the cause of death than is commonly believed.

The above Valuable MEDICINE, is sold, ONLY, by

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

At their WHOLESALE & RETAIL Drug Store, at the corner of Wood and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

December 13, 1813.

COLUMBIAN STEAM ENGINES.

THE PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public generally that their establishment is now in complete operation and consists of a

STEAM ENGINE FACTORY,

for furnishing Steam Engines on Oliver Evans's construction, which daily experience is proving to be the cheapest and most powerful.

AN AIR FOUNDERY,

on an extensive scale, capable of furnishing castings of any description, but particularly adapted to machinery.

AN ANVIL AND ANCHOR FACTORY,

capable of furnishing anvils and anchors of the largest size.

A BRASS FOUNDERY,

calculated for general castings, but particularly for machinery and large bells, which will be warranted of the first quality.

A BUTT-HINGE FACTORY,

will also shortly be in operation, on a scale sufficiently large to supply any demand. It is also intended to supply small castings annealed.

A PATTERN MAKER'S SHOP, AND A BORING AND TURNERS SHOP.

The lathes are driven by the force of steam; and all orders in the different branches of turning *Iron, Brass, Wood, &c.* will be executed with dispatch.

They also carry on the business of

SCREW MAKING,

and are prepared to furnish Rolling and Slitting Mill, Paper Mill, Fullers, Tobacco and Millstone Screws, &c.

The *Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company* flatter themselves that the nature and extent of their establishment, will enable them to furnish any article in the mechanical line particularly, on as short and as favorable terms as any establishment in the state.

They have on hand a STEAM ENGINE, sufficiently powerful to grind from 20 to 25 bushels of Wheat per hour, in the best manner. Also, a number of Paper Mill, Fullers, and Mill Screws, and Sugar Mill apparatus.

March 1, 1815. tf

FRESH & SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING of London Black, Navy Blue, Bottle Green and Mix'd Superfine and fine Broad Cloths
Plain and corded Cassimers—superfine blue stocking Webb
Cassinetts, velvet Cords and Velvets
Blue, lead and bottle green superfine Pelisse cloths
Kersey mole skins and coatings
Swansdown, toilenett, mole skin & silk Jacket Patterns
Worsted, silk and cotton Hosiery
Superfine and fine white, yellow and red Flannels
7-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 rose Blankets
Superfine Calicoes—cambric & jaconett Muslins
Black, blue, green & bottle green Bombazetts
Spotted, stripe and plain sarsenett and book Muslins
Linen, cambrics, Irish linens, English shirting, &c.
Ladies long and short kid, beaver and silk Gloves
Linen and cotton laces
6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 levantine, damask and cotton shawls
Levantine, double florence, and senshaw silks handsomely assorted
Ladies kid, Morocco, cordivan and calfskin shoes, boots and slippers,
Mens and boys fine and coarse shoes,
Gilt and mahogany frame looking and dressing glasses

And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, which they intend selling on the most moderate terms.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, October 4th, 1814.

DOCTOR CHISHOLME'S

Anti-Bilious Pills,

Of a quality superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a GENERAL MEDICINE, in this Country.

NOW prepared from a recipe of the celebrated *Dr. Clushin*, who, from a residence in the West-India Islands, has enabled to favor the world with the most plete history, and most approved method curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of warm climates.

This extraordinary Medicine, which for the first time is finding its way into ral practice, has properties in the highest gree superior to the mercurial nostrums frequently recommended by the name of *Bilious Pills.* The extraordinary power this medicine as a solvent and evacuent of is without example; never producing de or injuring the health, in the smallest de of the most delicate child or weakly fema

The BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much com ed of in this country, and in the neighborhood of rivers, is often removed by a s dose, which, to a strong man, is only pills, and to a weakly woman, three. same dose will generally remove the most cruciating pains of the chobe, like a cl by abusing the bile to pass downwards course of an hour or two.

Two or three Pills taken an hour before ner, and repeated every third day, will tually remove those diseases arising fro talency and indigestion, and by perseve the use of them for a considerable time appetite will be improved, and strength vigor will return.

Two Pills taken at bed time, with a penny-royal tea, and repeated every night, will effectually remove *Rheumat* wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour a cup of flaxseed tea, will cure *Pleurisy* mote expectoration, and relieve *coughs* colds.

In CONSUMPTIVE CASES and DISEASES OF LIVER, no medicine ever yet discovered, been known to perform such cures. Two taken every third morning, will be found cient, unless costiveness prevails, in which case the dose may be increased according the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery, Croup,* and Summer *plaint* on children, are soon relieved by doses. A single Pill to a child of 8 years and the dose increased according to strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where laborious breathing and great oppression, faintings, are fast sinking the patient to brink of the grave, a few Pills, taking every hour, with fennel or peppermint will often enable the patient to walk about a few hours.

The above valuable Medicine is ONLY *in Pittsburgh, by*

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

at their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary and Drug Store.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has received and ready delivery, the

AMERICAN STANDARD

Of Orthography and Pronunciation

AND IMPROVED

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

CONTAINING, all the words in general use, with their significations accurately explained, and the sound of each syllable clearly expressed: among which will be found several hundred terms, that have been hitherto omitted by the best lexicographers: Also a variety of the technical terms of Medicine, Law, Commerce, Arts, and general Science interspersed with critical and philological observations. Compiled under the direction of sundry literary characters and institutions, in the United States of America.

March 1, 1815.

Storage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have taken that well known WAREHOUSE of Mr. REEDER, near the Steam Mill, CINCINNATI, where they take in Goods on Storage, or to sell on Commission; from their situation, (as it will save drayage) and attention to business, they flatter themselves that it will be to the advantage of those, who have business to be done in this line, to favour them with it.

WILLIAM NEWMAN,
JAMES ESSEX,
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Cincinnati, May 18, 1815.

Saddlers Ironmongery

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Consisting of the following Articles—

FULL and half plated Stirrup Irons assorted
Do. do. Ladies Stirrups do.
Do. do. Bitts and Bradoons do.
Do. do. Bradoons do.
Do. do. Pelham and Curb Bitts
Do. do. Double & Single Curb Chains
Plated Heads and Cantles
Plated and Princes Metal Spurs
Do. Saddle Rings
Do. Stirrup Slides
Tinned Mens' and Women's Stirrup Irons
Do. Curb and Snaffle Double Bitts
Saddlers Knives and Hammers
Brass Nails and Tinned Tacks assorted
Flat Set Buckles, from 3-4 to 1 1-2 inch do.
Heads and Throats
Saddle Trees, (plated) assorted
Worsted and Cotton Girth-webbing do.
Straining Webb assorted
Saddle Cloth do.
Seal Skins
Leather Stocks and Cockades
Double Shot Pouches and Powder Flasks
A large and complete assortment of Cut Tacks from 2 1-2 to 14 oz.
Corks by the bale

The subscriber intends keeping a constant supply of the above Articles, and will sell them low, either wholesale or retail, for Cash, Country Linen, or on a short Credit, at his Store in Market Street, between Front and Second Streets.

HENRY BAILEY.

Pittsburgh, December 26, 1814.